

**CONFIDENTIAL.**

No. 36 OF 1890.

SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**  
PUBLISHED IN THE  
**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**  
**CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTANA,**  
Received up to 8th September 1890.

ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 2nd September, observes that the management of the Jubilee Imperial Institute at London will be entrusted to a committee composed of 120 members, of whom 15 will be representatives of India. Of the Indian members three will be nominated by the Viceroy, six by the Local Governments and Administrations, four by the different Chambers of Commerce and two by the native public associations. This method of selection of members for the Imperial Institute Committee shows that England is inclined to introduce the elective system into this country. If it has been proposed to empower the public associations in this country to elect six out of 15 Indian members for the management of an institution in England, surely the request of the National Congress for the appointment of half the members of the Indian Councils by election is not an unreasonable one.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

Appointment of Indian members for the Imperial Institute Committee.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 7th September, observes that the introduction of the Indian Budget into the House of Commons on the 3rd August was a farce. Lord Cross and Sir John Gorst receive their pay from the Indian tax payers, but neither natives nor English-

Circulation,  
300 copies.

Introduction of the Indian Budget into Parliament.

men have any influence on them. If the Irish Secretary were guilty of any misconduct, the Members of Parliament, particularly the Irish members, would object to his pay being sanctioned when the sanction of Parliament would be applied for. But the pay of the Secretary of State for India is not sanctioned by Parliament: he himself sanctions his pay. The statement of the finances affecting the interests of 250 millions of India is introduced into Parliament at the end of the session, when almost all the members have left London. Formerly when little interest was taken by Parliament in Indian affairs, the Indian Budget was usually introduced in May. But since some members have exhibited a lively interest, the introduction has been postponed till the middle of August. Last year Sir John Gorst laid before the House a memorandum explanatory of the entries in the budget one month before the introduction of the budget, and therefore the members who take interest in Indian affairs had sufficient time to master the subject; but this year the memorandum was published by the Under Secretary of State only ten hours previous to the introduction of the budget. This is the way in which the Secretary and the Under Secretary of State, who are paid from the Indian revenues, perform their duties to the Indian tax payer. They ought to have published the memorandum earlier, even if the House was unable to attend to the budget before the 3rd of August. It is useless to make any comments on the budget itself. Sir John Gorst congratulated himself on the surplus of 37 lakhs of rupees, which will not be devoted to the reduction of taxation but to the re-establishment of the Famine Fund, and the so-called Famine Fund will be spent on the construction of frontier railways. In conclusion, the *Hindústáni* briefly refers to the speeches of Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Bradlaugh.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 21st August, received on the 3rd September, represents the surplus of £267,000 in the Indian Budget as a large pot full of grain, the Famine

The same.

Fund as a very powerful bird seated on the pot, and Sir John Gorst as sitting on a chair behind the bird. India is represented as a weak cow trying to eat out of the pot, but unable to reach it on account of the string by which she is tied to a wooden stake; and the bird threatens to bite her. Mr. Bradlaugh, standing close by, watches the whole scene. The letterpress is that the surplus will not be devoted to the reduction of taxation, but to the re-establishment of the famine fund.

**The Oudh Akhbar** (Lucknow), of the 3rd September, Resolution of the Local Government in the Cawnpore assault case. observes that the Local Government has recorded a resolution regarding the Cawnpore assault case on receipt of the third memorial. The resolution has brought Pandit Hirday Narain and his friends to their senses, and put a stop to their building castles in the air. Sir Auckland Colvin listened to the representations of the memorialists with great patience and kindness, but this only made the memorialists more stubborn and bold. In their last memorial they have made very impertinent comments on the commissioner's report, which has been highly approved of by all unprejudiced and thoughtful men. There is reason to fear that the bad example set by the Cawnpore people may be followed by men in other places and induce them to pick quarrels with the district authorities. Evidently the object of Pandit Hirday Narain and his friends in giving such undue importance to an insignificant matter was to bring the Cawnpore authorities into disrepute. If their complaints were well-founded, they could have no difficulty in obtaining justice from the local courts. If the local courts were biased, they could move the High Court to try the case.

Circulation,  
540 copies.

**The Cawnpore Gazette**, of the 28th August and 4th September, in continuation of its previous comments on the commissioner's report on the Cawnpore assault case, criticizes the rest of the report and condemns the arguments and conclusions of the commissioner.

Commissioner's report  
on the Cawnpore as-  
sault case.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálakankar) of the 4th September, on  
Alleged ill-treatment of the authority of its Rohtak corre-  
spondent, complains of the alleged  
ill-treatment of Hindús by Major

Renick. The Hindús were compelled to use milk and water provided by Musalmáns. On the occasion of the late Id Major Renick went the length of placing Hindús as guards at the killing of kine; and 32 Hindú peasants of the Jhíbar caste were forced by him, against their will, to carry *tásias* during the Muharram. The Hindús were not allowed even to have a look at the *tásias* last year, while this year they themselves had to carry the *tásias*. It is a matter of deep surprise and regret that Sir James Lyall, who has punished Mr. Warburton for his illegal proceedings and has issued good rules for the regulation of the killing of kine, should not redress the grievances of the people in Rohtak.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 31st August, observes that Mr. Beramji M. Malabari has succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of some eminent and influential gentlemen in England in favour of social reform.

Mr. Beramji M. Malabari's exertions for social reform. succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of some eminent and influential gentlemen in England in favour of social reform in this country. There can hardly be two opinions that political and social reform should go hand in hand. If natives are desirous of obtaining political privileges, it is necessary that they should put a stop to some evil customs prevailing among them. Some Anglo-Indian officials take a lively interest in the encouragement of social reform. Though their secret object may be to divert the attention of natives from political agitation, which threatens to be injurious to their own interests, yet natives need not enquire into their motives, and should thankfully accept the aid which they are ready to offer in the matter of social reform. It is to be hoped that the leaders of different Hindú communities will not yield to prejudice and will dispassionately take part in the approaching controversy. The *Hindústáni* then refers to the nine reforms which have been recommended by the influential committee formed in England, through Mr. Malabari's exertions; and remarks that the most important question which the Hindú leaders have first to

consider is, whether they should take any help from Government or not in the matter. If they accept the assistance of law, they are sure to make material progress, otherwise there is reason to fear that they will not be able to do anything.

**The Almora Akhbar**, of the 1st September, referring to Mr. Malabari's agitation for social reform in this country, and to the influential committee which he has succeeded in establishing in England, observes that it concurs in this matter with the *National Guardian*, which contains a very significant cartoon in which India is represented as a woman with handcuffs on and Mr. Malabari as standing behind her with a sword in hand and ready to kill her.

**The Hâlat-i-Hind** (Allahabad), for August, complains that the arrangements for the supply of copies of records by the offices of collectors and magistrates in these provinces are generally very unsatisfactory, there being much delay in the supply of copies, to the great trouble and inconvenience of the applicants. Lately a local newspaper drew the attention of the district magistrate of Allahabad to the subject, who made an inquiry into the working of the copying department through Mr. Elloy, deputy collector, and the result was that some clerks had to be dismissed and others to be transferred. It would be well if rules for the supply of copies by the collectors' offices were framed on the lines of those made by Mr. James, the late registrar of the Allahabad High Court, for the civil courts, and the collectors occasionally inquired into the working of the copying department.

**The Hindâstâni** (Lucknow), of the 31st August, observes that some Anglo-Indian newspapers make capital out of the religious riots which occur every year; represent those riots as a sign of the existence of bitter enmity between the Hindus and Musalmáns throughout the country; and condemn the two communities as unfit for the exercise of any poli-

Circulation,  
200 copies.

Circulation,  
94 copies.

Circulation;  
400 copies.

Alleged delay in the supply of copies of records by the offices of district magistrates.

Religious quarrels.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

tical privileges. It is still more to be regretted that some native newspapers, which profess the Aligarh political creed, give expression to similar sentiments and try to fan the fire. India is a very extensive country, inhabited by men of different races and religions, and therefore it is no matter for surprise if religious disputes occur at two or three places during the year. Nothing could be more preposterous than to imagine that such disputes show that the Hindús and Musalmáns are deadly enemies to each other. Again, the Anglo-Indians themselves pursue the divide-and-govern policy from selfish motives, and are always ready to set race against race. At first, with a view to prevent the growth of union among the different classes of Hindús, they abused the Bengalis, praising the natives of these provinces, and attacked the Panjabis, extolling the Madrasis; but they were disappointed in their object. Since then, attempts have been made to set the two great Hindú and the Muhammadan communities by the ears, but those attempts, too, are doomed to failure. The proceedings of Anglo-Indian officials are generally calculated to excite rather than settle quarrels. When the managers of a Muhammadan Imambara at Hooghly took exception to the sounding of the shell by a Hindú who lives close by, the magistrate told the Hindú to sound the shell rather slowly. In case of dispute, how will it be decided whether the shell was sounded loudly or slowly on a particular occassion? The Hindú should have been forbidden to sound the shell or allowed to sound it freely. Mr. Falders, the district magistrate of Darbhanga, complains that when he went to maintain peace and order, the Hindús at once threw stones at him and abused him to his face. The natives are not yet so unruly and lawless that they should dare to assault a district magistrate without any provocation. The rioters at Darbhanga should be punished by all means. But Mr. Falders, who was frightened at the sight of an excited crowd and retired through fear of being assaulted, and who has arrested people on charges of having turned their backs on him and having viewed him with angry looks, is quite unfit to hold the charge of a district. The Hindús of Aligarh

were dissatisfied with the orders of the magistrate and appealed to the commissioner and the Lieutenant-Governor in vain; but they did not assault the magistrate or the commissioner. The fact is that such religious quarrels have no effect on the Hindú and the Muhammadan communities throughout the country, and that before long the disputants will be reconciled to each other, the instigators, whether Anglo-Indians or natives, being put to shame.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 4th September, complains that on the 1st idem, when a man was selling musk melons at the crossing of the streets at the Cawnpore city, a police constable, named Bhagwan Din, took out a melon worth an anna from his basket, offering him only a pice as its price. On the man refusing to accept the inadequate price offered, the constable gave him a slap on the face with the hand, and another constable, named Husain Bakhsh, who was on duty at the time, threatened to take him to the police station. When will police oppression cease at Cawnpore ?

A complaint against a police constable at Cawnpore.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for August, referring to the frequent assaults committed on officers by the people, observes that a man assaults an officer only when an injustice is done to him or he is abused or ill-treated by the latter. The Government officers should carefully inquire into every case; should be just and impartial and should never abuse any man. However, if an officer has been assaulted at a place, he should be at once transferred, because the assault lowers him in the estimation of the residents of that place, and he is induced to inflict severe punishment on them through malice.

The same paper complains that the provisions of sections 355 and 356 of the Criminal Procedure Code and of the circulars issued by the Allahabad High Court under those sections are not carried out by magistrates, particularly native magistrates, and that the

Alleged disregard of the provisions of sections 355 and 356 of the Criminal Procedure Code by native magistrates.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

magistrates generally make no memorandum of the substance of the evidence of the witnesses. They leave the examination of witnesses to their clerks, while they themselves are engaged with other work. Obviously, the practice is a very reprehensible one, and calculated to lead to failures of justice and to give the corrupt clerks an opportunity for extorting bribes. When such illegal proceedings of a magistrate are brought to the notice of the appellate court during the course of an appeal, the court should take serious notice of the magistrate's conduct. The High Court, the Board of Revenue and the Local Government should give the subject their best attention.

Circulation  
400 copies.

Alleged suspension of  
the excise clerk at Cawn-  
pore by the joint ma-  
gistrate.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 28th August, regrets to say that the joint magistrate at Cawnpore has suspended the excise clerk and charged him with a criminal offence on the false reports of kalwars and the police. The joint magistrate should have made a thorough inquiry into the matter before resorting to such proceedings against the clerk. He might have followed with advantage the example of the Local Government, which did not remove Mr. Wright from Cawnpore until at least a nominal inquiry had been made into his conduct by the commissioner, and which transferred him on promotion. But Mr. Wright was a European, while the clerk is a native.

Circulation,  
226 copies.

Winter tours of district officers.

A correspondent of the *Hamard* (Fyzabad), of the 1st September, complains that the winter tours of the district authorities are a great misfortune to the people. The men, whose cases are heard by an officer while out in camp, are put to a great deal of unnecessary trouble and expense in prosecuting the cases. The shopkeepers, who have to provide flour, &c., for the camps of officers, hardly receive three-quarters of the price of their articles, one-quarter being appropriated by the chaprasis. Grass, fuel, earthen pots and other such things are never paid for. Peasants are largely

forced into service, and hard labour is exacted from them, but they are never paid any wages.

A correspondent of the *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th August, complains that many subordinate officials practice tyranny and oppression, and that the higher authorities do not take the trouble to inquire into and redress the wrongs and grievances of the people. Government had better remedy the evil, otherwise it is sure to lead to serious consequences, sooner or later.

Circulation,  
325 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálakankar), of the 4th September, on Tahsildárs and registration work. says that, in 1885, Sir Alfred Lyall issued a circular asking the registration authorities to take early steps to transfer registration work from tahsildárs to sub-registrars. Evidently His Honor's object was to give some relief to the hard worked tahsildárs and to save the people from the inconvenience to which they are exposed in getting their documents registered by tahsildárs, who are frequently obliged to postpone the registration work on account of their other more urgent duties. But it is to be regretted that Sir Alfred Lyall's circular did not receive due attention and that at many places tahsildárs have still to do registration work. Sir Auckland Colvin had better take the subject into consideration.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálakankar), of the 2nd September, says that the *Indian Daily News* of Calcutta, which is generally opposed to the aims and aspirations of natives, highly disapproves of the frequent murders of natives by European soldiers, and censures those Anglo-Indian newspapers which publish one-sided versions of stories with a view to save the offenders from punishment. The Commander-in-Chief's attention has been repeatedly drawn to the necessity for issuing orders to the effect that whenever any European soldiers go out for shooting, they should be accompanied by one of their

The *Indian Daily News* on the alleged killing of natives by European soldiers.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

officers, but His Excellency has taken no notice of the suggestion. The European soldiers who kill natives are invariably acquitted by courts. It has become a popular belief that such European soldiers are exempt from punishment. Lately a European missionary shot at a Bráhman at Ranchi in Behar and the Bráhman himself was punished by the court. It is a matter of surprise and regret that even European missionaries should learn the bad habits of European soldiers.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

Alleged entry of the  
assistant commissioner  
on horseback into the  
Karbala at Lucknow.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 5th September, complains that the assistant commissioner at Lucknow rode over the Karbala, which is held in high respect by the Shia community, and that this act on his part greatly wounded the feelings of that community, and is disapproved of even by the editor, though he is a Sunni. The Shias should take steps with a view to prevent the occurrence of such an incident in future.

#### LEGISLATION.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

North-Western Provin-  
ces and Oudh Adminis-  
tration Bill.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 2nd, 3rd and 5th September, publishes a Hindi translation of the opinion expressed by the legal adviser of the Oudh Talúkdárs' Association, regarding the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Administration Bill; gives the substance of the provisions and objects of the Bill; and observes that it desires to make no further comments on the provisions of the Bill than those made by the Talúkdárs' Association. But the *Hindústán* cannot refrain from saying that it would be well if the opportunity were taken to effect a complete separation of the executive and judicial functions, particularly as the reform could be introduced without any extra expense. All that was necessary was to relieve the collector in every district of criminal work and to make the joint magistrate district magistrate. There can be no objection to the increase of the jurisdiction of munsifs;

but the extension of the jurisdiction of subordinate judges will be an injustice to the people until the incompetent subordinate judges, who are generally men of the old school, are retired from the service.

## EDUCATION.

**The *Mauj-i-Nerbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 1st Sep-**

Circulation,  
200 copies.

Alleged discouragement of the study of Urdu by an inspector of schools in the Central Provinces.

tember, complains that the inspector of schools in the circle comprising the Nerbudda and Jubbulpur

Divisions in the Central Provinces, on the occasion of his visits to schools, tells the Hindú and the Muhammadan boys, who read Urdu, to give up the study of Urdu and to learn Hindi. He is not justified in giving such advice, which is sure to be injurious to the cause of Muhammadan education. If he himself does not know Urdu, and has any difficulty in examining the boys, he should get himself transferred to another circle.

## LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 1st September,**

Circulation,  
450 copies.

Alleged sale of beef at the Muharram fair at Allahabad.

complains that at Allahabad, on the last day of the Muharram, roasted beef was openly sold by two or

three men at the Karbala where the *tazias* were buried that day. Some Hindús protested against the sale, but the sellers insolently replied that they had better destroy their eyes if they could not look at beef. The Hindús must have been exceedingly vexed at the replies. But why do Hindús foolishly attend Muhammadan fairs ? The Municipal authorities should have interfered and prohibited the sale of beef.

**The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for August, complains**

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Alleged mismanagement of ferries at Allahabad.

that the boatmen practice extortion and treat the passengers with severity at the ferries at Allahabad, and

asks the local authorities to remedy the evil.

Circulation,  
226 copies.

The *Hamard* (Fyzabad), of the 1st September, com-

plains that the number of dancing  
prostitutes in Rikabganj at  
ganj, Fyzabad.

Fyzabad has greatly increased of  
late, and observes that if they are not expelled by the  
deputy commissioner from that part of the city, young  
boys are sure to be spoilt.

The same paper regrets to notice that the editor has  
Police and the *Ham-* incurred the displeasure of the local  
*dard*, Fyzabad.

police by commenting on their pro-  
ceedings, and that consequently they are awaiting an  
opportunity to plunge him into trouble. But they should  
remember that Fyzabad is not Cawnpore, nor is there any  
Mr. Wright there. The editor is ready to give them tit  
for tat.

Circulation,  
700 copies.

The *Khichri Samachár* (Mirzapur), of the 6th Septem-

ber, complains that, on the day of  
Police and the Hindú bathing fairs at Mirza- the late Kajli fair at Mirzapur, the  
pur.

native police officials and their  
friends took their seats near the Kajrahia tank, and that  
consequently the respectable Hindú women who went to  
the tank for bathing were exposed to much annoyance.  
It is to be hoped that the magistrate will warn the police  
against causing similar annoyance to Hindú women on the  
17th September, on which day another bathing fair will  
take place. The police should not go to the bank of the  
river where women bathe, but should stand at a suitable  
distance from it.

The same paper praises the magistrate for having  
Jangi Lál's *ghât* at prohibited men from visiting the  
Mirzapur.

*ghâts* where women bathe, but  
complains that the friends of Maulvi Farzand Ali, vakíl,  
who occupies the room situated near Jangi Lál's *ghât*, go  
to the room early in the morning and take their seats by  
the roadside, to the great annoyance of the Hindú women  
who go to the *ghât* for bathing. The magistrate should  
give attention to the matter.

The *Muft-i-Am* (Agra), of the 1st September, gives an account of the celebration of the Muharram at Agra. I am glad to notice that the Hindús attended the Muharram processions this year. There was no disturbance of any kind, for which great credit is due to Mr. Finlay, the district magistrate. It is to be hoped that the Hindús and Musalmáns will take part in each other's fairs in future, as before.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

18	<i>Hilat-i-Hind</i>	Urdu	Monthly	Beni Prasad	For August	... Sep. 3rd	... Sep. 3rd	... 400
19	<i>Hamdard</i>	"	Weekly	Samsam Ali	Sep. 1st	"	"	226
20	<i>Hindustán</i>	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	2nd to 7th,	"	"	500
21	<i>Hindustáni</i>	Urdu	Weekly	Gang&	Prasad Aug. 31st & Sep.	"	"	300
				Varmá.	7th.			"
22	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahávir Prasad	Aug. 27th	2nd	100	"
23	<i>Jahoa-i-Ezadí</i>	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khali	" 28th	3rd	120	"
24	<i>Amanij Panoh</i>	Kanauj	Bi-monthly	Bhagd Khán	Sep. 1st	"	325	"
25	<i>Kármámañ</i>	Lucknow	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	" 5th	"	250	"
26	<i>Káshí Patriká</i>	Benares	"	Lakshmi Shankar	" 7th	"	475	copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt.)
				Misra, M. A.				
27	<i>Káyasth Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Rudra Prasad	1st	4th	1,200	copies.
28	<i>Káyasth Reformer</i>	Bareilly	"	Thákur Prasad	Aug. 23rd & Sep.	8th	350	"
29	<i>Káyasth Shubh Chintak</i>	"	Hindi	Thákur Prasad	Sep. 1st	3rd	200	"
30	<i>Káyasth Upkárák</i>	Agra	Urdu	Náráyan Prasad	Aug. 29th	"	400	"
31	<i>Khichri Samáchár</i>	Mírzapur	Hindi-Eng-	Mádhó Prasad	30th & Sep.	"	700	"
			lish.		6th.			
32	<i>Khurshid-i-Asiq</i>	Pilibhit	Urdu	Mazhar Ahasan	Aug. 31st	3rd	200	"
33	<i>Matlá-i-Núr</i>	Cawnpore	"	Gaurí Shankar	30th	"	50	"
34	<i>Mawj-i-Narbudda</i>	Hoshangabad.	"	Abdul Karim	Sep. 1st	"	200	"
35	<i>Mazharul-Ziriat</i>	Meerut	Hindi-Urdu, Monthly	Muqarrab Hussain	For August	5th	131	"
				Khán.				
36	<i>Mujid-i-Am</i>	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly, Ahmad Khán	Sep. 1st	8th	200	"
37	<i>Nairang</i>	"	"	Pyáreshwar Náth	"	4th	300	"
38	<i>Naiyár-i-Ázam</i>	Moradabad,	"	Amjad Ali	"	3rd	250	"
39	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	"	"	Avtár Krishn	Aug. 31st	2nd	225	"
40	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	"	Muhammad Muhsin	Sep. 1st	"	80	"
41	<i>Násím-i-Agra</i>	Agra	"	Jummé Dás Biswás	Aug. 30th	"	400	"

*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

( 588 )

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
42	<i>Násim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur	Urdu	Weekly	Sheo Náráyan Lal,	Aug. 23rd & 30th,	1890.	98 copies.
43	<i>Nasir-i-Hind</i>	Agra	"	"	Muhammad Ali	Sep. 1st	"	60 "
44	<i>Nyáya Sudhá</i>	Harda	"	"	Wáśudeva Bháskar,	" 3rd	"	350 "
45	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 3rd	" 2nd to 8th,	540 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
46	<i>Oudh Prinsh</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	Weekly	Sajjad Hussain	Aug. 21st	3rd	425 copies.
47	<i>Prayága Samáchár</i>	"	"	"	Dewaki Nandan	" 18th & Sep.	"	450 "
48	<i>Public Service Gazette</i>	Mirzapur	Urdu	"	Muhammad Amír,	Aug. 19th	"	360 "
49	<i>Rafí-ul-Akhbár</i>	Gorakhpur	"	"	Ghulám Husain	Sep. 1st	"	300 "
50	<i>Rahbar</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Partab Kishun	" 31st	"	100 "
51	<i>Ridá-ul-Akhbár</i>	Gorakhpur	"	"	Nizam Ahmad	Sep. 1st	"	325 "
52	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	"	Banshi Dhar	"	"	103 "
53	<i>Sukhadh Sindhu</i>	Khandwa	Máráthi	"	Lakshman Anant	"	"	276 "
54	<i>Tamannat</i>	Lucknow	Hindi	"	Prayági.	" 3rd	"	125 "
55	<i>Zohfa-i-Hind</i>	Bijnor	"	"	Púran Chaudhary	" 1st	"	260 "
56	<i>Zuti-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	"	"	Jairaj Singh	Aug. 27th	"	325 "
				"	Sajjad Hussain	" 24th	"	"
				"		" 8th	"	"

LUCKNOW,  
The 12th September 1890.  
} Govt. Press, N.W.P. & O.—Progs. Dept. 50.—18-9-90.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,  
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.